

This is of sailing will be signed through to London, and transmitted from the Gulf by express for Port Dickson when being telegraphed, Liberal advances will be made on application for the use required.

Insurance can be effected throughout.

Apply to B. TOWNS and CO; or to J. G. MACDONALD and CO., Victoria Chambers; and at B. and Fort Perdon.

Any further information required may be obtained from
 JOHN CLARK, at the office of the undersigned, to
 whom tenders are to be addressed by noon of WEDNES-
 DAY, the 4th September.

BELBY and SCOTT, Agents.

FOR SALE, one BOAT suitable for the Island trade
 BROENFIELD and WHITAKER.

The Rev. C. F. GARNSEY, having accepted the incumbency of St. Matthew's, Windsor, is prepared to treat with any person for the transfer of this School, who may be content to carry on the work. References required. Full particulars may be obtained on application to W. T. PINNEY, Esq., Pitt Street, Sydney; or to the Rev. G. F. GARNSEY, Fairfield, Windsor.

MR. W. H. DELOUTCHAW, 59, Pitt-street, London, E.C.4, will be happy to undertake the management or winding-up of Estates, the preparation of Accounts under the rules of Insolvency, or any matters requiring care and attention on reasonable terms.
Office, 59, King-street, 1st August, 1867.

SENIOR'S ESSENCE OF SMOKE, for flavouring
all kinds of meat.
DENTIST'S NERVE—The instant cure for tooth
ache, forms a stopping, and saves the tooth.
ROBINSON'S CORN SOLVENT. 8/6d Agent
SENIOR, Chemist to his Excellency the Governor.
GLASS SHALES—Just unpacking, 8 cases, cheap
Glass Shade Depot, 62, South Bond Road.

HOMER, Buggy, and Harnes, all in first-class order
240. GIBSON and CO., Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a powerful young CART HORSE, 30 on
trial, 216. GIBSON and CO. 252, Pitt-street.

SPRING-CART and Harnes, nearly new, 511
GIBSON and CO., Pitt street, opp. School of Arts.

COWS for SALE, 5 with calves at foot and 2 springing
from 25 to 27. Apply Mr. LESTER, Denthams Court

Point of View.—Laidley, Dickinson, and Co. agents. **Shipments.**—Shipments from the *Lyons*, *Johnston*, *Mr. G. Williams*, *Mr. J. T. Kilgour*, and *Mr. J. H. Smith*. **Arrivals.**—*Lyons*, *Johnston*, *Mr. G. Williams*, *Mr. J. T. Kilgour*, and *Mr. J. H. Smith*. **Departures.**—*Lyons*, *Johnston*, *Mr. G. Williams*, *Mr. J. T. Kilgour*, and *Mr. J. H. Smith*. **Imports.**—*Lyons*, *Johnston*, *Mr. G. Williams*, *Mr. J. T. Kilgour*, and *Mr. J. H. Smith*. **Exports.**—*Lyons*, *Johnston*, *Mr. G. Williams*, *Mr. J. T. Kilgour*, and *Mr. J. H. Smith*.

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The Sydney Morning Herald. MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867. The record of progress in South Australia, as contained in the annual "Statistical Register," has just been published, and exhibits, on the whole, a prosperous material condition.

A census taken in March last showed the population then to be 167,452, and subsequent additions made it up at the end of the year to about 170,000. The sexes, though not equal in number, show a less inequality than in visible most of the other colonies, there being 88,272 males to 80,881 females. The increase would have been greater but for the very large infant mortality.

The education of the native population is not altogether satisfactory. Children remain too short a time at school to get anything more than a smattering of knowledge. The amount granted for teaching is less than £1,000, and the contributions of parents amount to less than £15,000. The public money invested in school buildings does not exceed £12,861. The grant is principally given to the country districts, there being no central normal or training school. The educational system of the colony, therefore, seems to be somewhat below par, unless the scanty assistance of the Government is more than made up by the energy of individual action.

The provision for public worship is more satisfactory. There is church room for half the population, and that is a larger proportion than is ever at church at one time. Calculating it in another way, there is sitting room at church for the entire population above fourteen years of age. Whether the churches are so well distributed over the country, the statistics do not say. Probably, as is often the case elsewhere, the multiplicity of sects has caused in many districts a concentration of churches beyond the local need, to the neglect of less populous districts elsewhere. What sort of buildings the churches are, what the quality of the teaching, and what the rate of maintenance for the teachers are points of information not to be gleaned from the official statistics, but so far as merely providing places for public worship is concerned, the voluntary principle has met the needs of the colony. The leading denomination appears to be the Methodist body, then the Church of England, then the Independents, then the Roman Catholics, and then the Presbyterians.

The charitable statistics of the colony indicate a retrogression. They are not so bad as in our own colony, but they show an increasing number of persons falling into a state of dependence. Whether this is owing in any way to injudicious immigration and the introduction of a worthless class of colonists, is a question worthy of inquiry; but it is not satisfactory to find that the number of claimants for relief was doubled in one year, and the charge for destitute poor was doubled accordingly. No inconsiderable portion of the destitution was due to the desertion of families by the fathers. This is a social evil of which the colonies have to complain, and which is aggravated by the attractions of the gold-fields.

But if there is a thriftless and wandering class, there is also a thrifty and stationary class. The returns of the Savings' Bank prove this. The sum of £124,427 was stored up during the year—a large sum in a colony where so much of the annual saving is invested in the purchase of land.

The trade of the colony in 1866 suffered in consequence of a defective harvest, of the low prices of wheat, and of the excessive imports from California and Chili reducing the price still further. Meanwhile, the imports, which had been stimulated by the prosperity of the preceding year, were in excess. The demands upon the banks for accommodation were greatly increased, and we have this singular phenomenon exhibited—this while the means at the disposal of the banks were reduced by the large withdrawal of deposits, the discounts were very greatly increased. The explanation possibly is that some of the banks drew from resources abroad.

The exports of South Australia have for a long time of years consisted mainly of three staples—corn, wool, and copper. These three great interests have varied from year to year in their relative importance, but have always maintained the same order. Breadstuffs take the lead in the list, but have never for the last ten years been above 41.2 of the whole export, and never below 35.2. Wool ranks second, and has never been above 33.9 of the export, and never below 27.2 of the export, and never below 24.6. In no other colony of the group does the export list show three staple articles which so equally divide the prosperity of the colony, and in none other of the colonies does the agricultural interest take and steadily maintain the lead. So far as the trade of South Australia with our own colony is concerned, we find that the colony imported from us the value of £293,071, and sent us in return the value of £362,553, the balance of trade being somewhat against us. This inter-colonial trade consisted principally of the exchange of coal for flour.

The wool-growing business is not a very elastic one in South Australia, and it has been considerably checked by the long drought—the most severe known since the foundation of the colony. The area of country affected by the coast rains is limited, and the northern interior beyond that range is occupied at the risk of occasionally very heavy losses. The pastoral interest, therefore, is cramped by physical restraints, which can never be more than partially overcome. Squatting can never assume in that colony the relative importance it has elsewhere. Of the wool shipped last year from South Australia, 1437 bales came down the Murray, and were the produce of New South Wales.

The revenue of South Australia in 1866 suffered somewhat from the bad times. The land sales fell off by nearly two-fifths, and yielded only £331,250—an amount, however, which, with double the population, and with better land to sell, fails to attain to. The Customs revenue also fell from an average of thirty-seven shillings a head to little more than twenty shillings a head. But though the receipts thus were less, the public expenditure was sustained, because there was a good surplus out of the yield of the previous year. More than £400,000 was spent on public works, out of the general revenue, and the Treasurer had a balance in hand of another £400,000 at the end of the year. We shall be glad when Mr. Egan can show us similar figures.

The National debt of South Australia is not a very burdensome affair. It only averages £100,000, and is paid off by the colony.

THE RECORD OF PROGRESS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA. The record of progress in South Australia, as contained in the annual "Statistical Register," has just been published, and exhibits, on the whole, a prosperous material condition.

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[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.]
MELBOURNE.

The first clip of wool from the Murray arrived yesterday.

Crises meetings throughout the country have been held, following the Ministry.

Mr. McCall, of Ballarat, charged with share swindling, has been acquitted.

Ankney—Mrs. Miller, from Mauritius; Wonga Wonga, from Sydney.

ADELAIDE.

The preparations for a grand agricultural show during the visit of Prince Alfred are being carried out with energy.

Several settlers have been fined for sheep-stealing.

General business is very dull. The corn market is dull, with no alteration in prices.

Weather fine.

INTERCOLONIAL PRESS MESSAGES.

FROM THE SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ANNUAL REPORT ON

By Mr. CHARLES TODD, SUPERINTENDENT.

GENERAL COMMUNICATIONS have been received from the

Governments of Victoria and New South Wales, as well as

Sydney, Melbourne, and Adelaide, in relation to the

proposed intercolonial railway, and have been asked to place

their views on the subject of the proposed railway, and to

submit a report on the subject of the proposed railway, and to

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COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

No. IX.
"I take a stranger in the House."

It would almost seem that some present instinct

warned me, when I was writing my last letter, of the

storm that was hanging over my head, and led me to

preface my remarks with the statement that all the

circumstances I described had actually taken place

and all the words I quoted had been verbatim deliv-

ered. But for this, your readers would have imagined

after what occurred in the House on Tuesday last,

that I had been exaggerating, or perhaps, as you

wrote me on the previous Friday, Mr. Hunt having

alleged that there is not so much as one word of truth

in the description I endeavored to give. I ought to

feel exceedingly proud, for I have had the honour of a

special notice in the columns of the "Herald," and I

must, however, admit that the procedure was not so much a

debate, as an opportunity that was given to hon. gen-

tlemen who had grievances against me to abuse a

luckless wight who had no chance of answering them.

It must be confessed that I felt somewhat nettled

certain honorable members by telling the truth of the

matter, thereby stinging them all the more. Truth, we

know, is always harder to bear than aught else, so

that a travesty of truth, violence would pass with

remark, whilst the plain, unvarnished fact would

enrage beyond measure. Seeing this to be the case, I

can afford to let hon. gentlemen have their turn and

relieve themselves by a little abuse, without feeling

any ill will, or even a touch of anger, towards them.

I am not in the habit of squabbling with persons

who differ from me on mere questions of fact, so, as

the "Herald" has been so kind as to publish the

speeches of the members of the House, and such hon.

members as were present in the House on Friday night,

to judge between myself and Mr. Hunt.

There were one or two things said in the debate,

however, that the hon. member did not say, and which

because I happened to be the mark at which the

debate was aimed, Mr. Cunningham, as usual, was

very violent in language, although as I have before

remarked, he is harmless enough in his private life.

The character of the remarks he made in the

House, however, was such as to lead me to believe

that he was not a man of a high order of intellect.

It is rather strange to hear a law-maker

recommend a breach of the law, but I have before

mentioned that I have seen him in the House, and

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THE STONY MORNING HERALD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1867.

The story of the Derby is a story of the Derby.

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THE CRISIS IN VICTORIA.

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CORONATION OF THE KING OF HUNGARY.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times.)

PESTH, June 8.

It is just past midday. The coronation ceremony is over—gone truly and literally like a beautiful dream. Franz Joseph has crossed over the bridge to his palace of Buda, the crowned King of Hungary. He has passed out of sight just like the hero of some gorgeous fairy tale, who vanishes behind the wings of the curtain fall, and the audience are dispersing in great contentment. In sheer despair one must lay down the pen, and shut one's eyes, and strive to recall some of the elements which gave to the pageant of to-day a character essentially dramatic, if not theatrical. There was, to be sure, an Emperor and a King, and looked every inch a King, and bore him in his ancient robes of honour, amid the overwhelming splendour and grandeur of his surroundings, that he fixed all eyes, and made one think for the moment that there must be in the office something which stamps the holder among his fellows. There were Magnates real as Magnates could be, and the jewels were not paste, and the gold and the silver were not tinsel, and every man who took a part was what he seemed to be; but the impression left by the procession and ceremonial—its extreme likeness to the effect which the theatre struggles to render of a great pomp—attach to it. One rubs one's eyes. There is the yellow Danube, bordered by the bright houses and by flying standards—there are the long lines of garland benches, and the tall poles with wreaths and streamers—but all is now as different from what it was in the early morning as the gray hill side in a cold winter's day is different from the same scene lighted up by the glories of a summer's sunset, rich with golden light, and bounded by purple cloud land. One might just as well try to fix on paper without the aid of the brush all the combinations of light at such a time as to attempt to describe the pageant, and the most glowing pencil could not catch one patch of the most wonderful whole, and must even then fail in the details. The names of colours may be used over and over again, but if the most accomplished writer were to exert his powers to the utmost in the description of a flower show, and fill page after page with the account of carnations, dahlias, fuchsias, and the like, he would not make a very brilliant book for all his pains. As a wise man says, one who takes part in the procession sees the spectators only. It requires no wise man to find out that all parts of a procession cannot be seen at once, and so we will take the point at which it appeared to emerge from the bridge at the Pesth side as affording the best point of view when we come to record that part of the proceedings. It was here that the artificial mound was placed, and in the square in which it was formed the most interesting event of the day occurred. The balcony from which the Emperor and the ladies of her Court viewed it was on one side of the square—the tribunes and seats of the Diplomatic Body surrounded it. The actual coronation took place in the small chapel at the Buda side, which only held 800 or 900 persons, of whom more than half were members of the two Houses.

At 4 o'clock in the morning the guns of the fortress of Buda woke all who were asleep, and if noise indoors and out of doors all night could keep people awake there were very few of them startled by the noisy summons. The sun rose in a cloudless sky, and a light breeze from the west just threw out the folds of the Imperial standard on the palace and on the forts. The passage of the bridge was forbidden after 6.30 a.m., and the diplomatic body were warned to be in attendance at the church at Buda by 7 o'clock, so that they had to start from their hotels in Pesth at 6 o'clock. The Germans are early risers, but the Hungarians must pick up every word long before the Teuton is stirring, for the streets were very lively before the guns fired, and about 5 o'clock the words of command of officers ranging their men to line the pathway rose above the hum of the multitude. Everything seemed so well arranged that there seemed to be no disturbance at any time, though there must have been a little, to say the least, in that part of the proceedings where one of the authorities flung gold and silver to the crowd, in accordance with feudal custom. It gave a forecast of what was to come to see the Magnates here and there at that early hour mounting their horses in the courtyard below, and riding off to the bridge, attended by their footmen. And as before it was difficult to decide which, master or man, was the fiercer, it now became a question whether the horse in its trappings was not fiercer than either. Whole fields of cloth of gold must have been cut up for shabracks. Then such saddle-cloths, such holster-caps, such housings, glittering with jewels, silver, and gold, with reins of precious metal, in chains and brands—chevrons of solid silver, mounted with ostrich and golden pheasant and argus plumes. How one of those horses, if it has the least intelligence and self-respect, will ever submit to ordinary pigskin again cannot be conceived!

On reaching the church his Majesty, who was in his uniform of Field Marshal, was assisted from his horse by the Lord High Chamberlain, while the Mistress of the Robes assisted her Majesty to descend from the carriage of State, which was of singular magnificence and richness. Within the church, where the Magnates, Deputies, Ministers, and Diplomatic Body were assembled, their Majesties were received by the Primate and the officiating prelates and clergy, and kneeling were presented by the primate with the crucifix and holy water; then rising, with the assistance of the Lord Chamberlain and the Mistress of the Robes, they followed the primate and the officiating clergy to the inner chapel, the trumpets and kettledrums sounding. Here the Crown jewels were placed in the hands of the barons of the realm, and in the procession which then moved towards the high altar the Crown of St. Stephen was borne by the Count Andrássy, as representative of the Palatine. The Ban of Croatia, Baron Boksevic, carried the globe, the Juxta Curia, M. Majlath, the sceptre; the Tavernierius, Baron Sennyey, the sceptre; the Royal Hungarian Cup-bearer, the sword of State; and the Royal Hungarian Lord High Chamberlain, the Cross. The Crown jewels were placed on the high altar, and the Archbishop of Kalocsa commenced the service with the formula of the Church according to the Pontificale Romanum. Addressing the Primate, he spoke the words:—"Postulat Sancta Mater Ecclesia Catholica ut presentem serenissimum Franciscum Josephum ad dignitatem Hungaricam Regis sublevent." Then the Primate responded:—"Scitis illum dignum et utilem esse ad hanc dignitatem?" And the Archbishop of Kalocsa answered, "Et novimus et credimus." Then his Majesty was led to the altar, and kneeling took the coronation oath. Then his Majesty descended to the lowest step before the altar, and lay prostrate at full length on his face, while the Primate read the Litany,

the Bishops giving the responses, all kneeling. During these prayers the Primate rose from his knees, and with his episcopal staff in his left hand twice made the sign of the cross over the prostrate form of his Majesty; the Bishops, kneeling, did the same.

At the conclusion of the Litany his Majesty was conducted behind the altar, where he laid aside his pelisse, kalpach, and sabre, and prepared for the unction. Returning with his attendants, his Majesty knelt before the altar, and there was anointed with the holy oil by the Primate. This part of the ceremony excited much interest. As the Primate poured the oil on his Majesty's right arm and between the shoulders he prayed reverently, and when the ceremony was over the King rising went behind the altar, and disappeared after a time and walked to the foot of the throne, where he knelt down and seemed to pray. While he was thus kneeling the Lord High Chamberlain and Marshal of the Court and officiating prelates approached with the Royal mantle of St. Stephen and placed it solemnly over his shoulders. This is clearly proved to have been a casula, the work of Gisella, Queen of St. Stephen, made in A.D. 1031, and is regarded with the utmost veneration by all Hungarians. It was the gift to the Church originally, and has undergone some mutilation. The inscription states: "Casula hanc data et operata est Ecclesia Sancta Mariae in civitate alba (Stuhlweissenburg) anno ab incarnatione Christi mxxxi, indicione xiv. A Stephano Rege et Gisela Regina." When it is out of repair it must be mended by no other hands than those of the Queen herself. Then the High Mass began to the blare of trumpets, and the roll of kettledrums. The Primate read the office to the conclusion of "graduale," when, attended by his Prelates, he went to the altar, where the regalia were deposited. The King, surrounded by his officers of high state and dignity, having arisen, was led to the altar, where he knelt lowly and bowed his head to the Primate, who placed the naked sword of St. Stephen on his hand, with the words of the formula:—"Accipe gladium ut sitis summum per nostras manus licet indignas vice tamen tibi Apostolorum consecratus. Tibi regalis consecratus, nostreque benedictionis officio in defensionem Sanctae Dei divinitus ordinatum." The Primate having received back the sword from the Emperor, who now rose, put it into the sheath and fastened the belt round his loins with the words:—"Accingere gladio tuo super femur tuum, potentissime, et attende, quod sancti non in gladio, sed per drem vicem regna." And then the King, standing erect, and turning his face to the people, drew the ancient blade, and with vigorous hand made the steel flash in the light as he cut first in front, then to the right and then to the left, according to tradition, and returned the sword to its sheath, while the artillery thundered out a salvo from outside. The King next advancing knelt on the highest step of the altar, and there the Archbishop of Gran, as Prince Primate, and Count Andrássy, representing the Palatine, put the Crown of St. Stephen on his head. The world has heard enough of this famous piece. It consists of two parts—one sent by Pope Sylvester II. to St. Stephen in 1000 A.D., and used in his coronation, the other dating seventy or eighty years later, sent by Michel Dukas, Emperor of the East to King Gyzus from Byzantium. It is called "holy," "sacred," "apostolic," and the King of Hungary derives his title from the last adjective. It is almost like a turban, or morion in shape, and is enriched with enamel and precious stones. When the regalia were taken by the insurgents they were buried in 1849 near Orasova, in the Danube, close to the Turkish frontier; but their hiding-place was found out to the great joy of Hungary, after four or five years' seclusion in the mud. The Primate, with his hands on the crown, gave the blessing, and presented his Majesty first with the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left, with the formula, as follows:—"Accipe virgam virtutis ac veritatis, qua intelligas, te obnoxium mulcere pios, terrore reprobos." Having done this the Primate removed the sword of St. Stephen from the King's side, and returned it to the Royal Hungarian Cup-bearer, and when that was done the second salvo was fired, and a phase of the ceremony ended. The King was now ready to be enthroned. With the Primate on one hand and an Archbishop on the other, the King, preceded by eleven Magnates bearing the insignia of Bulgaria, Kumania, Serbia, Lodomir, Galicia, Bosnia, Dalmatia, Transylvania, Slavonia, Croatia, and Hungary—the Herald, Master of the Horse, and other high officers, was conducted to the Throne, and took his place on it with much solemnity. The Primate, standing on his right, pronounced the words:—"Sta et retine a modo locum quam huc iure patrum successione tenentis hereditarij iure tibi a Deo delegatum per auctoritatem omnipotentis Dei." Count Andrássy made a sign, and at once the whole assembly burst into an "Ejlen!" which was repeated three times with thrilling effect. The cannon thundered from the Blocksberg—the bells of Buda and Pesth burst out into chiming. The King was crowned. As crowned King he presented his Consort to the Primate, and demanded that she should be crowned; and another service commenced, the crown and insignia being laid on the altar. The service for the Queen was similar to that of the King. A crown was put on her head, but the Royal crown was only held on her right shoulder for a time, after which it was replaced on the head of the King. At one time the King and Queen lay prostrate on their faces as his Majesty had done, and after the ceremonies here were complete the King and Queen went in procession through the church gates to the garrison church, where all the Royal insignia except the crown were laid aside, while the King made a number of knights—equites curiae—dubbing them with the sword of St. Stephen.

The procession, on emerging from the church, was formed very much as it started, but it was swollen by the Bandiera of the Counties, by the Bishops, and Prelates, and mired Abbots, who formed a fine-looking body of portly cavalry, and by the bearers of insignia, who took their places, mounted on splendid horses. The Magnates and nobles also mounted, and as the carriages were sent away the whole of the procession to Pesth consisted of mounted men, attended by their footmen and hussars a pied, in the most costly and curious liveries. These Bandiera are a sort of yeomanry cavalry, consisting of the nobles of each district. Each wore its own uniform, in which every caprice of taste and fancy was followed with wonderful effect. As they emerged from under the bridge it is impossible to liken the flood to anything but a stream of molten metal of various colours, or a torrent of many coloured minerals fused and yet distinct rushing out of a cave, and pouring over a plain. Here comes a body of horsemen, two and two, on fiery steeds; their tunics are snow white, with broad blue sashes across the breast, light blue pelisses trimmed with white fur, light blue hussar kalpachs, with jaunty white feathers tipped with blue and trimmed with white, light blue pantalons with white stripes, hessian boots with gold tassels, white shabracks trimmed with blue. Do you like them? No; well, try these. Here they come—black kalpachs, with black leather, dark blue pelisses, slashed with gold lace and trimmed with black fur, scarlet tunics embroidered with gold, scarlet pantalons, olive boots and gold tassels, scarlet saddle-cloths with gold borders. If these do not please, let us take the next body. They have silver white and blue caps, white pelisses slashed with silver, dark violet tunics of velvet slashed with silver lace, violet pantalons richly embroidered with lace, yellow hessian boots with black tassels, and the yellow shabracks trimmed with white and silver. Perhaps these are too gaudy. Then see the next body of horse—a Bandiera in yellow tunics, blue pantalons and shabracks, yellow boots, blue and black pelisses, black cap and white feather. And here follows a Bandiera with lofty bushy pelisses trimmed with white fur, dark green tunics slashed with gold lace, scarlet pantalons, morocco boots and gold tassels, scarlet shabrack and black fur horseings. It was quite dazzling—all the processions and set scenes ever invented by ballet masters since the world began could not present such a sight. And add to it that most of the men were young, and that their horses were fresh, and that they sat like centaurs, and that the stream flowed past banks of high tribunes lined with well-dressed women and men in the highest excitement—that the day was fine, though very warm—that all looked bright and fresh, and that the masses of the people were in such good humour as would drive an anti-king to commit suicide, and then dream the brightest dream—and yet all will not do. What of the banners which these gallant horsemen bore huge poles and streamers, a feat worthy of circus riders, which come on again and again, none of the bodies dressed alike being very large—what of the hussars, chasseurs, or servants on foot, who were of themselves worth going far to see—what of the horses covered with cloth shabracks, like the chargers of some gnomes king, if such beings ever got on horseback? The lines of tiny flags on a bridge seemed to flutter with delight, as if they could see what passed between their lines. It was really a relief to the eye, and gave one time to breathe, when there was a pause in the cavalcade. It was only a brief interlude. On they came again, each Magnate with his servants on foot by his horse's side. Some of these stupendous *valetailles* were clad in dresses which had cost 2000 florins each. It would be ridiculous to suppose that many had been clad for half the money. Although it is not invidious, but simply impossible to pick out particular instances of magnificence and good taste combined, there was one of the Magnates whose "turn out," if the phrase may be used, attracted special attention. He rode an English horse, which had a shabrack of cloth of gold of great size, with chevrons and fougles of silver, ornamented with a plume of ostrich feathers, and covered with ponderous silver trappings. The rider wore a purple velvet calpac trimmed with fur, and a feather rising from a plaque in front; gauntlets of silver, a hauberk of solid silver fitted over his surcoat of chain armour, scarlet pantalons, buff boots and heavy spurs; and a cloak of leopard-skin fastened at the throat, so that the animal's head peered over the shoulder, giving an air of barbaric splendour to his person. His servants in attendance were really four nobles—fellows, who looked as proud as kings, though they stood at his stirrup, each in his ancient Hungarian helmet of polished steel, with hauberk over cloth of gold and massive cimeters at their sides. Others, such as Bela Szechenyi and Alexander Erdody, were also marvellous to look upon. Still they came on and passed away; white horses and black uniforms—white uniforms and black horses—all colours of shabrack. There were generals in all arms, colonels, and other field officers, in their right as Hungarians born, in white coats and scarlet pantalons. After a time a break was made in the stream by the appearance of some Court footmen and a singular horseman with a flat cap trimmed with white and drooping feathers. In another instant there was a flash from the multitude—a long wild "Ejlen!" and there rode from under the bridge, erect and stately, yet lithe and graceful, a singular figure alone. No need to say that this figure has been seen in the streets of Pesth on many occasions during the last three years, and notably on the 6th of April last, deteriorated and adulterated his milk by skimming and watering it; and he was, of having sold skinned and watered milk as pure and whole milk, well knowing that it had been deteriorated and adulterated. The culprit has consequently been fined 50 francs, and has been condemned to pay the costs of his prosecution; he has, moreover, been compelled to insert, at his own expense, the details of his trial and sentence in two local papers, and to cause twenty-five large posters setting forth in large type his crime to be conspicuously posted up in the villages which he has been supplying with his skimmed and watered milk. Cannot our own Parliament legislate a little in this castigatory spirit for the London milk trade?

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE MILKMAN IN FRANCE. The "Tribunal de Commerce" of Rouen made an example of a milkman named Auguste Gredon Gudy, aged 42, born at Bois l'Evêque, and residing at Darnat, in the parish of Querville. It seems that this Gudy has been some time in the habit of having on many occasions during the last three years, and notably on the 6th of April last, deteriorated and adulterated his milk by skimming and watering it; and he was, of having sold skinned and watered milk as pure and whole milk, well knowing that it had been deteriorated and adulterated. The culprit has consequently been fined 50 francs, and has been condemned to pay the costs of his prosecution; he has, moreover, been compelled to insert, at his own expense, the details of his trial and sentence in two local papers, and to cause twenty-five large posters setting forth in large type his crime to be conspicuously posted up in the villages which he has been supplying with his skimmed and watered milk. Cannot our own Parliament legislate a little in this castigatory spirit for the London milk trade?

THE FRENCH RACE. In a work on the French race, M. Jules Simon states that the English and the German race not only multiply fast, but spread over the whole earth. The French do not colonise, do not migrate; they increase slowly, and are more only at home. Relatively compared with every other European race (except, perhaps, the Spaniards), they are diminishing. The rate of increase of the population is slight beyond example. England doubled her population in the first fifty years of the century; the French only increased from 27,000,000 to 36,000,000, or 30 per cent. against our 100 per cent. Yet, during all this period England was peopling Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Cape, as well as her own colonies. The French were spreading nowhere outside of her European limits.

According to the *Ouel*, the process of exchanging the ratification of the Treaty of London was delayed several days, owing to the fact that the making of "hall-marking" of the silver boxes in which the documents are now enshrined occupied a longer time than was necessary to neutralise a duchy and avert a European war.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

Line	From	To	Time
Sydney to Parramatta, Fenchurch, Richmond, and Intermediate Stations.	Down	Up	
	From Sydney	To Parramatta	7.15 a.m.
Sydney to Richmond.	Down	Up	
	From Sydney	To Richmond	7.15 a.m.

DOWN TRAINS—MURRAY RAILWAY.

From	To	Time
Sydney	Murray	7.15 a.m.
Murray	Sydney	1.15 p.m.

UP TRAINS—MURRAY RAILWAY.

From	To	Time
Murray	Sydney	7.15 a.m.
Sydney	Murray	1.15 p.m.

MOORE'S TRAINS.

From	To	Time
Sydney	Moore	7.15 a.m.
Moore	Sydney	1.15 p.m.

UP TRAINS—MURRAY RAILWAY.

From	To	Time
Murray	Sydney	7.15 a.m.
Sydney	Murray	1.15 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN, AND RICHMOND RAILWAYS.

Line	From	To	Time
Sydney to Parramatta, Fenchurch, Richmond, and Intermediate Stations.	Down	Up	
	From Sydney	To Parramatta	7.15 a.m.
Sydney to Richmond.	Down	Up	
	From Sydney	To Richmond	7.15 a.m.

Capital, \$1,200,000.
LOBNER, MARWOOD, and BOME, AGENTS

Haymarket. Tweed trousers, to measure, 15s. Galvanized
in the colony; black cloth trousers, to measure, 27s.

DEATH FORWARD OF THE DOMINION, SOUTH AFRICA.
ROBSON and WHITING, Hunter street.

Booker, 323, George street.

father's, Ocean street, near Judge Stephen's.

streets, Monday, September 2nd, 1867.